## The Witchfield Enquirer

## Deboted to Nocal and General Intelligence, and the Interests of Nitchfield County.

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LITCHFIELD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

Whole No. 1786.

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THE GOULD SEMINARY. THE Winter Session of this Institute for 1859, will commence November 3d, and continue

Every effort will be made to render the instruction thorough, and the progress as rapid as is consistent with true mental culture; while due attention will be given to the formation of the character of those entrusted to our care:
The patronage this community is respectfully solicited

Application should be made previous to the open-ing of the School, directly to the Principal.

Miss H. J. STYLES.

Litchfield, September 12, 1859. 2m-21

Elm Park Collegiate Institute, (FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and BOYS,) LITCHFIELD, Conn.,

UNDER the management of the Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D.D., assisted by JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., A B., a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and WEBNER BJERG, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark.

Every advantage 19 afforded under the present arrangements for obtaining a substantial, useful and accomplished education. Mr. Bjerg has full comaccomplished education. Mr. Bjerg has improved mand of the English, French and German languages, and an experience of eight or ten years as a teacher of youth. The twelfth term of this school will open Twenty nunls will be reon the 1st of Nevember Twenty pupils will be re-ceived into the family of the Principal, and will be under the kind and constant supervision of the Instructors. For circulars, address DR. RICHARDS, Principal.

TESTIMONIALS of WERNER BJERG, Esq., Teacher of French and German, Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the Elm Park Institute :

We the undersigned do hereby certify at the request of Mr. W. Bjerg, that the progress of the pu-pils under his care as teacher in the Government's school at St. Croix is more than sufficient proof of Mr. B,'s capability, and also an argument on his carefulness and power. Christiansted, St. Croix, April, 1859.

J G. STRIDIRON. 1st Teacher. H. W. F. DE SILVA, 2d Teacher. M. DANELLSON.

The above is a correct copy of the original certificate. New York, August 17, 1859.

II. BRAEN. At the request of Mr. W. Pjerg I now take pleasure in certifying that said Mr. B (at present tutor in the public school at Christiansted, St. Oreix.) in his function as such I have always found him to be fully able to fill the duties imposed upon him to be fully able to fill the duties imposed upon him with true accuracy and zeal; his good qualities must no doubt be a prime key for him in any path he may select in life, and my best wishes attend him.

Christiansted, St. Croix, November, 1858.

Augustus Ussing, Lutheran Pastor at St, Croix. The undersigned concur in every respect with the above testimonial. R. THE.

Director of the Burgher Council, St. Creix, Cham-

The undersigned having the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bjerg as an instructor and highly qualified oung man, therefore must also agree with the foreoing recommendations.
Christiansted, St. Croix, November, 1858.
F. Mollen, Car

F. Mollen, Captain. The above are correct copies of the original cerificates. New York, August 17, 1859.

References in the city of New York-O. W. C. SCHACK, E-q., -39 William street and EDW'D BECK, Beaver street, New York.

GOSHEN ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session of this Academy will com mence on Wednesday, November 2d, 1859. JAMES Q. RICE.

D. BEEMAN, Attorney and Counselor et • Law. Also, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New York and South Carolina. Office in Seymour's Building, South street, Litchfield, Conn.

J. BIDWELL PECK, DEALER in PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, and Musical Merchandize generally. Repairing, &c. done. Litchfield, May 17, 1859.

New Books, New Books, RECEIVED every week, at the County Book Store, next Episcopal Church, Litchfield.

JOHN H. SMITH, Proprietor.

## REMOVAL.

H. RICHARDS has removed to the Store Two Doors East of his Old Stand, and will open this week with A large Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS— All Cheap for Cash or good Produce.
Litchfield, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES ROWLEY. RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY. comprising whatever is new and desirable for the

Also - Woolen Hoods, Embroideries, Veils, Gloves, Toys, &c. Mourning Hats always on hand, and made to order at short notice. Particular attention paid to DRESS-MA-KING.

Litchfield, Sept. 27, 1859.

NDIA BUBBER CLOTHING—Cheap for Cash T. H. RICHARDS.' Oct. 12.

ADIES' and MISSES' BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, latest styles, best quality, and C. B. BISHOI' & CO.'s.

Senor Grandissimo Oviedo; Happy mortal! fortur And Marquis of Eldorado!

THE DIAMOND WEDDING. Written for the N. Y. Tribune. BY EDMUND G, STEDMAN.

O, Love! Love! Love! what times were those Long ere the age of belles and beaux, And Brussels lace and silken hose, When, in the green Arcadian close, You married Psyche under the rose, With only the grass for bedding! Heart to heart and hand in hand, You followed Nature's sweet command— Nor sighed for a Diamond Wedding

So have we read in classic Ovid, How Hero watched for her beloved, Impassioned youth, Leander, She was the fairest of the fair, And wrapt him round with her golden hair, Whenever he landed cold and bare, With nothing to eat, and nothing to wear, And wetter than any gander : For Love was Love, and better than money— The slyer the theft, the sweeter the honey—

And kissing was clover, all the world over,

Wherever Cupid might wonder.

So thousands of years have come and gone. And still the moon is shining on, Still Hymen's torch is lighted; And hitherto, in this land of the West Most couples in love have thought it be st To follow the ancient way of the rest, And quietly get united.

But now, True Love, you're growing old-Bought and sold, with silver and gold, Like a house or a horse and carriage ! Midnight talks, Moonlight walks.

The glance of the eye and sweetheart sigh, And shadowy haunts with no one by, I do not wish to disparage; But every kiss
Has a price for its bliss,
In the modern code of marriage; And the compact sweet Is not complete,

Till the high contracting parties meet Before the altar of Mammon ; And the bride must be led to a silver bower, Where pearls and tubies fall in a shower That would frighten Jupiter Ammon. I need not tell

How it befell. Since Jenkins has told the story Over and over and over again, In a style I cannot hope to attain, And covered himself with glory!)
How it befel, one Summer's day,
The King of the Cubans strolled this way— King January's his name, they say-And fell in love with the Princess May, The reigning belle of Manhattan; Nor how he began to smirk and sue, And dress as lovers who come to woo, Or as Max Maretzek and Julien do, When they sit full bloomed in the ladies' view; And flourish the wondrous baton

He wasn't one of our Polish nobles. Whose presence their country sometimes troubles, And so our cities receive them; Nor one of your make believe Spanish grandes, Who ply your daughters with lies and candles, Until the poor girls believe them.

No, he was such a charlatan-Senor Grandissimo Oviedo! He owned the rental of half Havana And all Mantanzas; and Santa Anna, Rich as he was, could hardly hold
A cand'e to light the mines of gold
Our Cuban possessed, choke full of diggers;
And broad plantations, that, in round figures,
Were stocked with at least five thousand niggers!

"Gather ve rosebuds while ye may! The Senor swore to carry the day—
To capture the beautiful Princess May. With his battery of treasure; Velvet and lace she should not lack;

Tiffany, Hanghwout, Ball & Black, Jenin and Stewart, his suit should back, And come and go at her pleasure : Jet and lava-silver and gold Garnets—emeralds rare to behold— Diamonds—sapphires—wealth untold— All were hers to have and to hold : Enough to fill a neck measure!

He didn't bring all his forces on At once, but like a crafty old Don. Who many a heart had fought and won, Kept bidding a little higher; And every time he made his.bid— And what she said, and all they did—

'Twas written down For the good of the town, By Jeems, of the Daily Flyer

a coach and horses, you'd think, would buy, For the Don, an easy victory; But slowly our Princess yielded; A diamond necklace caught her eye, But a wreath of pearls first made her sigh. She knew the worth of each maiden glance, And like young colts that curvet and prance, She led the Don a deuce of a dance, In spite of the wealth she wielded.

She stood such a fire of silks and laces, Jewels, and golden dressing-cases, And ruby brooches, and jets and pearls, That every one of her dainty curls Brought the price of a hundred common girls; Folks thought the lass demented! But at last a wonderful diamond ring, A regular Koh i-noor, did the thing, And sighing with love, or something the same,

The Princess May consented. Ring! ring the bells, and bring All the people to see the thing Let the gaunt and hungry and ragged poor Throng round the great Cathedral door, To wonder what all the hubbub's for, And sometimes stupidly wonder
At so much sunshine and brightness which

(What's in a name ?)

Fall from the church upon the rich While the poor get all the thunder. Ring! ring, merry bells, ring! O fortunate few, With letters blue-Good for a scat and a nearer view ! Fortunate few, whom I dare not name; Dilettante! Crente de la crems! We commoners stood by the street facade

And caught a glimpse of the cavalcade; We saw the bride In bediamoned pride,
With six jewelled maidens to guard her side— Six lustrous maidens in tarletan : She led the van of the caravan : Close behind her, her mother, (Drest in gorgeous moire antique, That told as plainly as words could speak, She was more antique than the other,) Leaned on the arm of Don Estaban

Happy mortal! fortunate men!

lanta Cruz de la Muscovado

In they swept, all riches and grace. silks and satins and Honiton h In they swept from the dazzled sun. And soon in the church the deed was done. Three prelates stood on the chancel high-A knot that gold and silver can buy, Gold and silver may yet untie, Unless it is rightly fastened; What's worth doing at all's worth doing well, And the sale of a young Manhattan belle

Is not to be pushed or hastened. So two Very-Reverends graced the scene, And the tall Archbishop stood between,

By prayer and fasting chastened:
The Pope himself would have come from Rome, But urgent matters kept him at home. Haply those robed prelates thought Their words were the power that tied the knot; But another power that love knot tied, And I saw the chain round the neck of the bride-A glistening priceless, marvellous chain, coiled with diamonds again and again,

As befits a diamond wedding; Yet still 'twas a chain—I thought she knew it And half way longed for the will to undo it-By the secret tears she was shedding

But isn't it odd, to think, whenever We all go through that terrible River, Whose sluggish tide alone can sever (The Archbishop says) the Church decree, By floating into one Eternity As each wades through that ghastly stream, the satins that rustle and gems that gleam, Will grow pale and heavy and sink away To the noisome River's bottom-clay; Then the costly bride and her maiden's six, Will shiver upon the banks of the Styx, Quite as helpless as they were born— Naked souls, and very forlorn; And the beautiful Empress over yonder, Whose crinoline made the wide world wonder-And even ourselves and our dear little wives, Who calico wear each morn of their lives-And the sewing girls—and les cheffoniers In rags and hunger the live-long day— And all the grooms of the caravan-Aye, even the great Don Estaban Santa Cruz de la Muscovado Senor Grandissimo Oviedo-That gold encrusted, fortunate man!
All will land in maked equality:
The lord of a ribboned principality
Will mourn the loss of cerdon; The Princess too. must shift for herseif.

MRS. STOWE AND DR. HOPKINS' "WOOING."

And I y her roya'ty on the shelf;

Will certainly be the fashion there!

Ten to one, and I'il go it alore,

Nothing to eat, and nothing to wear,

Will stand it best when we come to rest On the other side of Jordan.

Those most used to a rag and bone— Though here on earth they labor and groan—

REV. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D .-- Mrs. Stowe's new story, called "The Minister's Wooing," has introduced this eminent divine to the acquaintance of thousands of individuals who never before heard of his existence. To such persons some account of his life, drawn from authentic sources, may be interesting. He was born in Waterbury, Conn, September 17, 1721. Graduated at Yale College in 1741 In December of that year he went to Northampton to study divinity with the celebrated teen insurgents; wounded, three insurgents; Jonathan Edwards. December 28, 1743, he prisoners five. was ordained in Great Barrington (then called Houssatonnock), and remained there till January 18, 1769, when on account of the diminution of the society and the want of support, he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. April 11, 1770, he was settled in the thorities are to try the prisoners for murder, ministry in Newport, R. I. In December, 1776, when the British took possession of New- to proceed on a charge of treason. Gov. Wise port, he left town, and retired to his family, which he had before sent to Great Barrington. During the summer of 1777 he preached in Newburyport He afterwards preached in Canterbury and Stamford. In the spring of 1780 he returned to Newport, the British having evacuated the town in the preceding fall .-He found his society so much diminished and impoverished that he had no prospect of a rent is paid till next March; he never had maintainance; but supported by a weekly contribution and the donations of his friends, he continued to preach to them till his death, which occurred on the 29th of December, 1803, at the age of 82 years.

Dr. Hopkins was twice married. Not long after his settlement at Great Barrington he was betrothed to a young woman of that town. But the unexpected return of a former lover of the fair lady caused her to ask the tion; he brought all the arms, from time to doctor to release her from her engagement to time, from Connecticut and other eastern him, which he consented to do with very great points to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania: they regret. Not daunted, however, by this ill success, he sought and won the heart and hand of Miss Johanna Ingersoll, to whom he was married in the year 1758. She died August 31, 1793. On the 15th of September, 1794, Dr. Hopkins married Elizabeth West of Newport, one of his parishioners, who survived him. From these facts it will be seen how much Mrs. Stowe has drawn on her imagination in writing her story, and how utterly she has disregarded dates. The time of her novel is as late as the summer of 1794. This is rendered mits be sent away on an errand, are as follows, certain by the introduction of Aaron Burr, who is called on his first appearance a member of the United States Senate, and it is after

ward stated that his wife is dead. Burr's term of service in the Senate commenced in 1791, and terminated in 1797 .-Mrs. Burr died in the spring of 1794. So that, at the beginning of the story, Dr. Hopkins, was at least seventy-three years old, and had probably married his second wife .--Indeed, during his whole residence in Newport he was a married man, with the exception of Maine, dead ; Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecthe year after the death of his wife. All this ticut, escaped. may be of no importance, but, as many per sons will obtain all their knowledge of Dr Hopkins from this book, it is well that it should be known that it is almost wholly unreliable as to the events of his life. Whether it gives any more correct view of his religious opinious must be decided by some one more competent to judge. It may be interesting to some to compare Mrs. Stowe's views in regard to his theology with those of Dr. Channing, which may be found in his sermon at Newport Transcript, October 22.

From the chaos of telegrams, in which the extraordinary outbreak at Harper's Ferry was in the first instance communicated, it was quite impossible to ascertain the origin and plan of the conspiracy. There was an insurrection of whites and blacks, mingled in nobody could discover what proportions, how far supported by outside influences, prompted by what motives, and aiming at what results, it was wholly impossible to form a conjecture .-Happily the clearer information received since throws all needful light on these difficulties. John Brown, it appears, the hero of numberless border skirmishes in Kansas, and whose thirst for vengeance for the loss of a son and of property at the hands of the Pro-Slavery Party prompted him to acts of bitter retaliation, seems to have transferred his warfare to the State of Virginia. Having bought a farm some time ago in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, he proceeded to arrange the details of a plot which was to extinguish Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, and to revolutionize the Government of the United States. John C. Cook, a young man who had become associated with him in Kansar, became a participant in this new enterprise. A general uprising of the negroes, free and enslaved, throughout the south seems to have been counted upon as the immediate result of the pronunciamento; and to arm them, as they flocked in, the arms and munition of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal were provided. Such was the plot-the plot, it is not to be doubted, of a crazed fanatic, who in his eagerness for vengeance lost all sense of proportion between means and ends. How the scheme prospered

we have abundantly seen. Aided by some nineteen whites and a considerable number of negroes, whom they pressed into the service, Brown obtained possession of the United States Arsenal, and seized all the arms and aumunition belonging to Government. The whole town, in fact, was at one time entirely at his mercy. Various acts of violence were perpetrated, and it is difficult to tell to what lengths the insurgents might not have gone, had they not been forced at length by superior numbers and military intelligence to succumb. As it was, the defence made by them when attacked by the military was desperate. Brown and his men were finally, after considerable skirmishing by military companies from surrounding towns and a party of United States marines driven into the Arsenal building, where they were besieged and conquered. Among those killed among the insurgents was

doubtless be considered at an end. Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

a son of the leader. Brown himself was des-

perately wounded, but there is a possibility of

his recovery. The insurrection may now,

The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been set led in this way : The local auand meanwhile the United States authorities are said to U. S. D.strict Attorney Ould that he has no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners, that is what will be left of them by the time the Virginia

authorities have done with them. Brown is better, and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the over twenty-two men at the farm at one time. that belonged to the organization, but he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Canada; he had arms sufficient for fitteen hundred men; he had two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles and a thousand spears; he left them at the farm; he had abundance of powder and other ammuniwere directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on their way to the farm. He says he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming.

The names of all the parties on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he adwith their proper titles under the Provisional

Government:

WHITES. Officers-Gen. John Brown, Commander-in Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead ; Capt. Aaron C. Stevens, of Connectient, wounded badly; he has three balls, and cannot possibly recover : Lieut. Edwin Coppic, of Iowa, unburt; Lieut. A. Hazlett, of Pennsylvania dead; Lieut. Wm. Leman, of

Privates-Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Charles P. Tidd, of Maine, dead; Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead; Adolph Thompson, of New York, dead; Capt. John Kagi, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Lient. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead. these make a total of seventeen whites.

Provisional Government some time since. | be published.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION. | Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, | dead. Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, prisoner at Charlestown.

Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal. Bushels of letters have been discovered from all parts of the country. One from Gerritt Smith informs Brown of money being de-posited in a Bank in New York o the credit of J. Smith & Sons. It appears to be one of of many, informing him from time to time as money was received.

SUFFERINGS OF BROWN IN KANSAS. Brown's Kansas career are thus stated by the

Cleveland Herald:

John Brown had a son, E. P. Brown, who, near Easton that winter (55-6), was taken prisoner by the Missouri ruffians and enfined in a store. Then it was an express visited sed, and refused too in compliance with positive orders from Washington. What followed? Capt. E. P. Brown was helpless and alone in the power of the pro-slavery that band of ruffians struck him, and the best man among them-he would fight for his life-but the cowards dured not give him that chance. Brown then dared any two or three of them to fight him, but the cowards would not comply with that request.

Then the fiends in human shape rushed upon the unarmed, defenseless Brown, and actually hacked him to pieces with their batchets. A slaveholder, named Gibson, dealt the fatal blow, burying a hatchet in the side of Brown's head, splitting his skull for inches and scattering his brains. Brown fell, and his enemies jumped upon him; while dying, Brown cried out, "Don't kill me-I am dying," and one of the pro-slavery wretches-since then awarded with a commission as United States Marshal; stooped over the prostrate man and spit tobacco juice in his eyes.

Thus died Captain E. P. Brown-a Freestate martyr--the son of John Brown-known as Ossawatomie Brown.

From that time forward the old man devoted himself to warfare upon slavery. He became the leading free-state partisan in the Kansas troubles. He was the terror of the Missouri frontier.

REPORT OF PROF. PORTER'S RE-MEETING DURING STATE FAIR. It is very evident to me, Mr. Chairman, that the low condition of agriculture among us is not a consequence of lack of knowledge in the community. We have knowledge among us in all departments of agriculture and horticulture fired on the long range with fourteen ounces of as minute and as profound as exists any where Dupert's powder. flict is as follows: Killed, six citizens and fifstead of being distributed throughout the agri-

cultural community. Now the great question is whether any means can be devised for bringing about the reasons given above: wider diffusion of existing knowledge. The problem is not one of creation, but of diffusion. The man who takes up this problem is encouraged in the outset by this glorious quality of knowledge that it is capable, as very few things in the world beside it are, of subdivision and distribution without diminution. It is like the divided polyh-each part has all means of bringing about an analogous multiplication of knowledge on agricultural sub-

It has seemed to me that this problem is capable of solution-that we could by some means or other induce the eminently successful men in agriculture and horticulture to bring their knowledge together into one great reservoir from which it could be distributed throughout the country. To be sure such men are active men, busy men, more used to doing than to talking, and it might seem at first sight idle to attempt to get this gentleman to leave his farm, and this other man his stock, and this one his nursery to come and tell us 'how to do it." But their knowledge is liberalizing and it seemed to me worth while to make the effort. So we addressed some tweny gentlemen distinguished in this or that speciality of agricultural or horticulture, and inquired of them whether they would be willing to co-operate in a scheme for an extended course of instruction in agriculture and horticulture to come mainly from practical men.

We received a universal affirmative response and the result is that we are to have a combination of agricultural and horticultural talent here in New-Haven next winter, such as I verily believe was never assembled on the world

Our plan is more definitely this: to carry on this course of instruction during the month of February next-to fill up that month with it-the instruction to be given by lectures, three or four each day, each one to be succeeded by a pumping process, in which the lecturer shall submit himself to minute questioning on the subject of his lecture-and especially in relation to his own practice.

Another feature of the scheme, and one which we regard quite as important as any other, is that of discussions, in which many eminent agriculturists, horticulturists and stock breeders, besides those in the lists of lecturers, have promised to take part.

Prof. Porter in conclusion read the name of the gentlemen who are to take part in this important educational enterprise. Among tiem were Mar hall P. Wilder, late President With the three whites previously sent off, of the National Agricultural Society, Barry, his old age, and where he patiently waits for of Rochester, Dr. Grant, of Ionia Island, our distinguished entomologist, Dr. Asa Fitch, better world, where parting will be no more." Dangerfield, newly of Ohio, raised in Vir- Judge French, of New Hampshire, J. S. ginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised Gould, of Columbia county, N. Y., C. M. delivered July 27, 1836. Published in the in South Carolina, not wounded but a prison- Clay of Kentucky, and Donald G. Mitchell, of fourth volume of Channing's works. [Boston er. The latter was elected a member of the New Haven. The complete list will shortly

Louis Napoleon farms very extensively. In ad lition to the farms on the Crown lands and on estates which have been acquired for him in Sologue and Landes, he occupies, as tenant of State, a vast tract in Champagne. At the present time the extent of land farmed by the Emperor is about 50,000 acres. The extent may be increased considerably at any time by reclaiming lands in his possession, but not in cultivation. The number of farms is twenty-six, and nine additional farms are to be formed in the course of the year and incoming The history of the provoking causes of Spring, thus making thirty-five farms. The number of new stendings and those in course of crection is twenty. Beside the lands farmed, there are grazings in the domains or parks of St. Cloud, Verscilles, Madon, St. Germaine, Champagne, Fontainbleau, Biarritz, Senart, Vincinnes, &c. Portions of these are Fort Leavenworth, and begged that United in grass and portions are forest. In addition States troops might go to the spot and save to the estates at Sologne and Landes, the Brown from being murdered. That was refu-Emperor spurchased a property in the south of some, near to Bayone, consisting of 2,500 acres, which is being drained and put under cultivation. The lands were originally a morass; part is still to reclaim. It is unede. stood that after the estate has been thoroughto his feet and asked to be permitted to fight by improved t will be presented by the Emperor resent Minister of For'gn Affails, Count

of Bretagne, the cousin of the Emperor, Princess Bariochi, is reclaiming an extensive estate out of heath. The whole lands farmed by the Emperor are being reclaimed and cultivated upon the systems the best suited for the character of the soils, climates and situations. These farms are in different parts of France, and chiefly in the less improved dis-AMERICAN RIFLED CANNON .-- A trial of a

fied six pounder was made on Monday last, at Flushing, L. I., before several military officers of the Mexican Constitutional Government. The firing was extraordinary, and rivals that of the most complex English and French pieces. The gun is a common bronze canaon, five feet long, weighing 580 pounds, and rified with eight grooves. The target 5 by 7 feet, moored at a mile distance, received six out of eight shots fired after the gun was brought to bear upon it, five of which were within twenty inches of the center of the bull's eye This success is attributed to a new construction of projectile, invented by the late MARKS AT THE FARMERS' CLUB Andrew Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, and said the target practice, the mu?zle of the gun was elevated, and several shots thrown to distances variously estimated between three and four miles. The projectiles are oblong, weighing nine and three-quarter pounds each, and were

> The following is from a clergyman, who some years ago seceded from the Episcopal Church, but who now has recanted, and returned, for the rea-

DR. FORBES TO ARBP. HUGHES. NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

Most Rev John Hughes, D. D., Archby , &c. : Most Reverend Sir: It is now nearly ten years since, under your auspices, I laid down my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church to submit myself to the Church of the vitality of the whole. Can we divine any Rome. The interval, as you know, has not been idly spent; each day has had its responsibility and duty, and with these have come experiences, observation, and the knowl edge of many things not so well understood before. The result is that I feel I have committed a grave error, which, publicly made, should be publicly repaired. When I came to you it was, as I stated, with a deep and conscientious conviction that it was necessary to be in communion with the See of Rome; but this conviction I have not been able to sustain in face of the fact, that, by it the natural rights of man and all individual liberty. must be sacrificed, nor only so, but the private conscience often violated and once forced, by silence at least, to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and virtue. Under these circumstances, when I call to mind how slender is the foundation in the earliest ages of the church upon which has been reared the present Papal power, I can no longer regard t as imposing obligations upon me or any one else. I do now, therefore, by this act, disown and withdraw myself from its alleged jurisdic-

I remain, most reverend sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN MURRAY FORBES D. D., Late Pastor of St. Aune' Church, N. Y.

Mrs. Delorah Stair, of Danbury, died a ew days since, aged ninety-six years. She was a descendant of one of the Revolutionary patriots, John McLain; and being at that time thirteen years of age, retained a clear recollection of many scenes of "the times that tried men's souls." She witnessed the burning of Danbury by the British soldiers, and related many of the incidents connected with that event. She was present at the funeral of Gen'l Wooster, and at the celebration of the Wooster Monument, was the only living witness, probably, of that event. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are now living. She preceded her husband to the tomb, with whom she years ago passed the 'golden wedding" day, having lived together seventy years, on the very spot where he was the summons to meet his late companion in a

If you suffer yourself to be a companion of vice, you will soon become it slave, and wear its galling fetters for life.